THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE, & GENERAL ADVERTISER

RICHMOND:—PRINTED (EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY) BY AUGUSTINE DAVIS, AT FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM—PAID IN ADVANCE.

NUMBER 988.] TUESDAY, APRIL 6, 1802. [VOLUME XVI.

RICHMOND, March 25, 1802.

MY CLIENTS in the Henrico District Court will addreſs their communications to myſelf, or my ſon Mr. PEYTON RANDOLPH, who has commenced the Practice of the Law. We ſhall unite in any buſineſs depending there, in which either of us may be employed.

EDM: RANDOLPH.

THE SUBSCRIBER

INTENDS to PRACTICE in the Court of Chancery which will be holden in Williamſburg.

Philip Norborne Nicholas.

Richmond, March 22, 1802. 4t.

To the Freeholders of the Senatorial Diſtrict compoſed of the counties of Henrico, Goochland, *and* Louiſa.

FELLOW-CITIZENS,

WITH grateful acknowledgments for the honor you did me by my election as ſenator for the laſt term, and a conſciouſneſs of having diſcharged my duty to you and the commonwealth according to the beſt of my feeble abilities, I take the freedom through this medium to make known to you my willingneſs to ſerve the diſtrict for the enſuing term.—Should my former ſervices be now rewarded by your approbation, the higheſt poſſible reward, I flatter myſelf that my future conduct will be correſpondent with the true intereſt of my country and conſtituents—whilſt I remain with grateful reſpect and eſteem,

Your obt. humble ſervant,
THOMAS ROYSTER.

March 1ſt, 1802.

Mancheſter Turnpike Company.

Notice is Hereby Given,

THAT the Stockholders to the ſaid Company are requeſted to attend at Mr. *Zachariah Brooks'* Tavern in this place on Saturday the 1ſt of May next, at 11 o'clock, to chooſe five Directors agreeable to law.

THE MANAGERS.

Mancheſter, March 24, 1802. 4w.

THIRD NOTICE,

In the caſe of JOHN CARTER,

BANKRUPT.

WHEREAS a commiſſion of bankrupt founded upon the ſtatute of the Congreſs of the United States, paſſed the fourth day of April, in the year one thouſand eight hundred, entituled, "An Act "to eſtabliſh an uniform Syſtem of Bankruptcy throughout the United States," has been awarded and iſſued againſt *John Carter*, of Pittſylvania county, in the diſtrict of Virginia, *Merchant*, and he has been declared *Bankrupt*: and he is hereby required to ſurrender himſelf to the commiſſioners in the ſaid commiſſion named, or the major part of them, on the third and thirty-firſt days of March, and on the third day of April, next enſuing, at eleven of the Clock in the forenoon of each day, at the office of the *Underſigned*, lower end of Bollingbrook-ſtreet, in the town of Peterſburg, and make a full and true diſcovery and diſcloſure of his eſtate, real and perſonal, of every nature and deſcription, to which he may be entitled either in law or equity, when and where his creditors are to come prepared to prove their debts, at the ſecond meeting to chooſe aſſignees, and at the laſt meeting the ſaid Bankrupt is required to finiſh his examination.

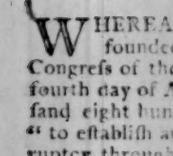
All perſons indebted to the ſaid Bankrupt, or who have any of his effects, are not to pay or deliver the ſame, but to whom the commiſſioners ſhall appoint.

CONRADE WEBB,
Solicitor to the Commiſſion

Commiſſioner's Office, Peterſburg, 20th February, 1802. } tAp.3

TO COVER,

The enſuing ſeaſon at my ſtable at Charlotteſville in the county of Albemarle,



THE HIGH BRED *Engliſh Stallion,*

HAMILTON,

A blood bay, elegantly formed, near ſixteen hands high, eight years old laſt May;

WILL be let to mares at Twenty Dollars the ſeaſon, and Forty Dollars to inſure a mare's being with foal, for either notes will be expected with the mares payable on the 1ſt of January next. Ten Dollars caſh the ſingle leap, and in every inſtance Half a Dollar caſh to be paid to the Groom. The ſeaſon will commence the 15th of March, and end the 15th of Auguſt.

Cornelius Schenk.

February 22d, 1802.

PEDIGREE.

"This is to certify that the Bay Colt "was got by Highflyer, dam by Eclipſe, "from Young Cade, which was the dam "of Vauxhall (bred by Mr. Tatterſall) and "bought at Lord Groſvenor's ſale, 18th "May, 1795, then two years old."

(Signed)
"GROSVENOR. [Seal.]"
"31ſt January, 1797.

PEDIGREE CONTINUED.

"His great grand dam by the Bolton "Little John, great, great grand dam by "Mr. Durham's Favourite, by a ſon of the "Bald Galloway, great, great, great "grand dam, (the dam of Lord Portmore's "Daffodil) by a foreign horſe belonging to Sir Thomas Goſcoigne."

"Signed JUNIUS BAKER."

"N. B The Cade mare, the dam of "Vauxhall, was alſo the dam of Dul "cinea, Mambrino, Cervantes and San"cho, all firſt runners."—The foregoing is a copy of the original pedigree in my poſſeſſion, which came over with the Bay Colt, now called Hamilton.

Thomas Wilſon.

Richmond, Feb. 22, 1802. ep6t

By virtue of a decree of the worſhipful court of New-Kent County, will be ſold to the higheſt bidder, on a credit of twelve months, at New-Kent Court Houſe, on the ſecond Thurſday in April next, being Court day,

A Tract of Land,

Belonging to the eſtate of John Morris dec'd. about two miles from the ſaid Court houſe, containing one hundred & fifty acres, more or leſs, and ſubject to the Widow's Dower, which will be allotted her, before the day of ſale. Separate Bonds, with approved ſecurity, will be required of the purchaſer, by

The Commiſſioners.

March 2d, 1802.

A FEW COPIES OF

Henning's Juſtice,

May be had at this Office, and of Mr. Pumfrey, Book-Binder and Stationer.

Geneſſee.

For Sale, all the Subſcriber's

MILLS, HOUSES, and improved FARMS,

In the counties of Ontario and Steuben, in the ſtate of New-York.

TO meet the views of the numerous applicants for this valuable property, and to give an opportunity of acquiring on fair and equal terms, the ſubſcribers offers it for ſale at Public Auction, on Wedneſday the 15th day of June next, at Powell's Hotel in Geneva, on the favourable terms of one ſixth Caſh, and the remainder payable in ſix annual payments with lawful intereſt.

The mills are ſituated at Hopeton, Lyons, Sodus, Genneſſee Falls, Caledonia, Hemlock-Lake, Printed-Poſt, Bath and Caniſteo, everal of which are merchant mills, and the greater part of them are erected on the navigable waters leading to Montreal, Albany, and Baltimore.

The houſes are ſituated in Bath, Painted Poſt, Hopeton, Geneva, Lyons and Sodus, and the improved farms are in the neighbourhood of theſe towns. All of which will poſitively be ſold, except the houſe and farm occupied by the ſubſcriber, near Bath.

CHARLES WILLIAMSON.

Bath, February 1, 1802.

FOR SALE,

At firſt coſt, a northern built

COACHEE,

And a pair of HARNESS, which has never been uſed.

THE cauſe of its ſale is, that it is not ſuch a carriage as was directed. It may be ſeen, and the price known, by applying to the printer of this paper.

Richmond, March 13, 1802.

VIRGINIA, Bedford, March 5, 1802.

SIRS,

PLEASE to take notice, that at the Poſt-Office, in the town of Greenock, and Kingdom of Great Britain, on the 16th, 17th, and 18th days of Auguſt next, between the hours of 10 in the forenoon, and 4 in the afternoon, and on the two ſucceeding days, between the ſame hours, (if needful) I propoſe to take the depoſitions of one or more witneſſes; that on the 19th, 20th, and 21ſt of the ſame month, between the ſame hours, at the Poſt-Office in Glaſgow, in the ſame Kingdom, I propoſe to take the depoſitions of one or more witneſſes; and that on the 23d, 24th, and 25th days of the ſame month, between the ſame hours, (if needful) I propoſe to take the depoſitions of one or more witneſſes, in the city of London, at the Virginia Coffee-Houſe, in the ſame Kingdom, all in the ſuit which is now depending in the Circuit Court of the United States, for the diſtrict of Virginia, wherein you are Adminiſtrators and Repreſentatives of the Plaintiffs, and I am Defendant.

I am, Sirs,
Your Humble Servant,
JAMES CALLAWAY,

One of the Defendants in the ſuit, Dobſon, Delora & Walker, vs. Trents and Callaway.

Meſſrs. Mathew Dobſon, and Joſhua Dobſon, Adminiſtrators of John Dobſon, dec'd.

Wanted as a Tutor,

IN a private family, a perſon who is capable of teaching the Engliſh and Latin Languages, alſo writing and arithmetic. Such a one who can come well recommended, as to his ſobriety and good demeanor will meet with generous encouragement. Apply to the printer hereof.

Feb. 15, 1802.

Lands and Negroes

FOR SALE.

BY VIRTUE of a Deed of Truſt made to the ſubſcribers by *Benjamin Toler, Thomas Hooper*, and *Henry Toler, jun.* to ſatisfy a judgment of Henrico court, obtained by Henry S. Shore, as attorney in fact for the late houſe of William Anderſon & Co. of London, will be ſold, at Hanover court houſe, on Wedneſday the 28th day of April next, being court day, at public auction, for ready money, the five following

Tracts of Land,

Belonging to the ſaid THOMAS HOOPER, to wit:

One Tract containing eighty ſeven and a half acres, more or leſs; one other tract of 107 acres; one other tract of 50 acres; one other tract of 7 acres, and one other tract of 75 acres, more or leſs. The four firſt tracts of Land adjoin each other, and are within about three miles of Hanover-Town, in Hanover county, and adjoin the lands of William Hundley, John Haw, Thomas Green, Jeremiah Hooper, and others. The laſt mentioned tract lies in Henrico county, about 5 miles below the city of Richmond, and is the ſame which the ſaid Hooper bought of Dabney Miller. Alſo

59 Valuable Slaves,

among which are two good Blackſmiths and a Cooper.

Charles Copland,
Charles Johnſton, } Truſtees.

Richmond March 16, 1802.

Diſſolution of Partnerſhip.

THE public are hereby notified, that the Partnerſhip in Trade, formerly carried on by David Buchanan, James Dunlop, and Robert Pollok, under the firms of

BUCHANAN, DUNLOP, & Co.
In Peterſburg,
DUNLOP, POLLOK, & Co.
In Mancheſter, and
ROBERT POLLOK, & Co.
In Richmond,

Was diſſolved, on the 31ſt day of Auguſt laſt.

Mr. James Dunlop will pay and receive all debts due by and to the concern, at Peterſburg, as will Mr. Robert Pollok, thoſe at Richmond and Mancheſter.

David Buchanan,
per his Attorney in fact,
Robert Pollok.
James Dunlop.
Robert Pollok.

Peterſburg, 8th Oct. 1801.

S. & S. Myers,

Have this day received from Amſterdam, via New-York,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

BOLTING CLOTHS,

Which they offer FOR SALE, at the Store oppoſite BOOKER'S TAVERN.

THEY HAVE ON HAND,

RUM; Sugar; Coffee; Pepper; Caſtile Soap; Scotch Snuff;
German Steel;
Flanders Sheeting;
Foolſcap and Poſt Paper;
India Cottons, &c.

Richmond, April 1, 1802. 1aw 6t

NOTICE.

A GENERAL Meeting of the members of the Diſmal Swamp Canal Company, is requeſted at the Eagle Tavern in Norfolk, on Monday the 17th of May next, on buſineſs of importance to the completion of the Canal. Delinquent ſubſcribers are alſo notified that on Tueſday the 18th of May next, their Shares will be ſold, unleſs they pay before that day their quotas heretofore called for.

Robert Andrews, Preſident.

Thomas Newton,
Aug. Slaughter,
Geo. G. Martin.
Robert Boush, } Directors.

March 29, 1802. ep 4w

NOTICE.

The Subſcribers have formed a Commercial connexion, under the firm of

Long and Crews.

THEY will be principally concerned in the purchaſe of Country Produce.

Should any buſineſs be offered in the Commiſſion Line, it will meet due attention from *Thomas Crews*, reſiding in Lynchburg, and *Will. Long*, here.

Their Office is on the ſecond ſtory above Meſſrs. ELLIS & ALLAN'S Store.

Will. Long,
Thomas Crews.

Richmond, Jan. 1ſt, 1802.

NOTICE.

ALL thoſe who may have claims againſt the eſtate of Frederick Myers, deceaſed, are hereby informed that I am about to cloſe my account with the ſaid eſtate; this notice will be pleaded in bar againſt any claim or claims that may be brought after the 1ſt day of May next.

John Coke, Ex'or.

Williamſburg, March 19, 1802.

Land for Sale.

FIVE Hundred Acres, adjoining the land of John Wickham, eſq. in the county of Henrico, diſtant about 10 or 11 miles from Richmond. One hundred and twenty Acres are of the beſt James River low grounds, eighty acres cleared, part of which is ſecond low grounds, and three hundred acres wood land. Any perſon purchaſing, will have the privilege of ſowing wheat in the fall, and poſſeſſion given next Chriſtmas. One fourth of the purchaſe money to be paid down, one fourth in 6 months, one fourth in twelve months, and the remaining one fourth in 18 months. If this land is not ſold at private ſale before the 15th of May next, it will on that day be offered for ſale at public auction at the Eagle Tavern in the city of Richmond. Terms may be known by application to Doctor JOHN GRINGAN, in the city of Richmond.

March 24, 1802.

NOTICE!

BY virtue of a Deed of Truſt, executed by the late Francis Lockett, ſen. dec. for the purpoſe of ſecuring the payment of a debt therein mentioned, due to Mr. Robert Craig, WILL BE SOLD at public auction, for ready money, on Thurſday the 15th of April next, at the houſe where the ſaid Lockett, dec. lived,

Seven likely Negroes,

(or as many of them as ſhall be ſufficient to ſatisfy the ſaid debt with the expences of ſale, &c.) The ſale will commence at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

W. BALL,
J. HENDRICK.

Mancheſter, 24th March, 1802. [tds]

☞ The ſale of the above Negroes, which was to have been on the 15th of April, is POSTPONED until the Saturday following, (the 17th ult.) when it will certainly take place.

March 30, 1802.

HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES.

Friday, February 19.

...ate on the bill received from the Se...te, entitled "An act to repeal certain ...s reſpecting the organization of the ...urts of the United States."

(CONTINUED.)

Mr. BAYARD's Speech,

Mr. BAYARD,—Mr. Chairman, I muſt be allowed to expreſs my ſurprize at the courſe purſued by the honorable gentleman from Virginia, (Mr. Giles) in the remarks which he has made on the ſubject before us. I had expected that he would have adopted a different line of conduct. I had expected it as well from that ſentiment of magnanimity which ought to have been inſpired by a ſenſe of the high ground which he holds on the floor of this houſe, as from the profeſſions of a deſire to conciliate, which he has ſo repeatedly made during the ſeſſion. We have been invited to bury the hatchet, and brighten the chain of peace. We were diſpoſed to meet on middle ground. We had aſſurances from the gentleman, that he would abſtain from reflections on the paſt, and that his only wiſh was that we might unite in future in promoting the welfare of our common country. We confided in the gentleman's ſincerity, and cheriſhed the hope, that if the diviſions of party were not baniſhed from the houſe, its ſpirit would be rendered leſs intemperate. Such were our impreſſions, when the maſk was ſuddenly thrown aſide, and we ſaw the torch of diſcord lighted and blazing before our eyes. Every effort has been made to revive the animoſities of the houſe, and to inflame the paſſions of the nation. I am at no loſs to perceive why this courſe has been purſued. The gentleman has been unwilling to rely upon the ſtrength of his ſubject, and has therefore determined to make the meaſure a party queſtion. He has probably ſecured ſucceſs, but would it not have been more honorable and more commendable to have left the deciſion of a great conſtitutional queſtion to the underſtanding and not to the prejudices of the houſe. It was my ardent wiſh to diſcuſs the ſubject with calmneſs and deliberation, and I did intend to avoid every topic which could awaken the ſenſibility of party. This was my temper and deſign when I took my ſeat yeſterday. It is a courſe at preſent we are no longer at liberty to purſue. The gentleman has wandered far, very far from the points of the debate, and has extended his animadverſions to all the prominent meaſures of the former adminiſtrations. In following him through his preliminary obſervations, I neceſſarily loſe ſight of the bill upon your table.

The gentleman commenced his ſtrictures with the philoſophic obſervation, that it was the fate of mankind to hold different opinions as to the form of government which was preferable. That ſome were attached to the monarchical, while others thought the republican more eligible. This, as an abſtract remark, is certainly true, and could have furniſhed no ground of offence, if it had not evidently appeared that an alluſion was deſigned to be made to the parties in this country. Does the gentleman ſuppoſe that we have a leſs lively recollection than himſelf of the oath which we have taken to ſupport the conſtitution; that we are leſs ſenſible of the ſpirit of our government, or leſs devoted to the wiſhes of our conſtituents? Whatever impreſſions it might be the intention of the gentleman to make, he does not believe that there exiſts in the country an anti-republican party. He will not venture to aſſert ſuch an opinion on the floor of this houſe. That there may be a few individuals having a preference for monarchy is not improbable; but will the gentleman from Virginia, or any other gentle-

dean affirm in his place, that there is a party in the country who wish to eſtabliſh monarchy? Inſinuations of this ſort belong not to the legiſlature of the union. Their place is an election ground or an ale-houſe.—Within theſe walls they are loſt; abroad they have had an effect, and I fear are ſtill capable of affecting popular credulity.

We were next told of the parties which have exiſted, divided by the oppoſite views of promoting executive power and guarding the rights of the people. The gentleman did not tell us in plain language, but he wiſhed it to be underſtood, that he and his friends were the guardians of the people's rights, and that we were the advocates of executive power.

I know that this is the diſtinction of party which ſome gentlemen have been anxious to eſtabliſh; but it is not the ground on which we divide. I am ſatisfied with the conſtitutional powers of the executive, and never wiſhed nor attempted to encreaſe them; and I do not believe that gentlemen on the other ſide of the houſe ever had a ſerious apprehenſion of danger from an encreaſe of executive authority. No, ſir, our views as to the powers which do and ought to belong to the general and ſtate governments, are the true ſource of our diviſions. I co-operate with the party to which I am attached, becauſe I believe their true object and end is an honeſt and efficient ſupport of the general government, in the exerciſe of the legitimate powers of the conſtitution.

I pray to God I may be miſtaken in the opinion I entertain as to the deſigns of gentlemen to whom I am oppoſed. Thoſe deſigns I believe hoſtile to the powers of this government. State pride extinguiſhed a national ſentiment. Whatever power is taken from this government is given to the ſtates.

The ruins of this government aggrandize the ſtates. There are ſtates which are too proud to be controuled. Whoſe ſenſe of greatneſs and reſource renders them indifferent to our protection, and induces a belief, that if no general government exiſted, their influence would be more extenſive and their importance more conſpicuous. There are gentlemen who make no ſecret of an extreme point of depreſſion, to which the government is to be ſunk. To that point we are rapidly progreſſing. But I would beg gentlemen to remember, that human affairs are not to be arreſted in their courſe, at artificial points. The impulſe now given may be accelerated by cauſes at preſent out of view. And when thoſe who now deſign well, wiſh to ſtop, they may find their powers unable to reſiſt the torrent. It is not true that we ever wiſhed to give a dangerous ſtrength to executive power. While the government was in our hands it was our duty to maintain its conſtitutional balance, by preſerving the energies of each branch. There never was an attempt to vary the relation of its powers. The ſtruggle was to maintain the conſtitutional powers of the executive. The wild principles of French liberty were ſcattered thro' the country. We had our jacobins and diſorganizers. They ſaw no difference between a king and a preſident, and as the people of France had put down their king, they thought the people of America ought to put down their Preſident. They who conſidered the conſtitution as ſecuring all the principles of rational and practicable liberty, who were unwilling to embark upon the tempeſtuous ſea of revolution, in purſuit of viſionary ſchemes, were denounced as monarchiſts. A line was drawn between the government and the people; and the friends of the government were marked as the enemies of the people. I hope, however, that the government and the people are now the ſame: and I pray to God that what has been frequently remarked, may not in this caſe be diſcovered to be true, that they who have the name of the people the moſt in their mouths, have their true intereſts the moſt ſeldom at their hearts.

The honorable gentleman from Virginia wandered to the very confines of the federal adminiſtration, in ſearch of materials the moſt inflammable and moſt capable of kindling the paſſions of his party.

He repreſents the government as ſeizing the firſt moment which preſented itſelf to create a dependent monied intereſt, ever devoted to its views. What are we to underſtand by this remark of the gentleman?—Does he mean to ſay that congreſs did wrong in funding the public debt? Does he mean to ſay that the price of our liberty and independence ought not to have been paid? Is he bold enough to denounce this meaſure as one of the federal victims marked for deſtruction? Is it the deſign to tell us that its day has not yet come, but is approaching; and that the funding ſyſtem is to add to the pile of federal ruins? Do I hear the gentleman ſay, we will reduce the army to a ſhadow, we will give the navy to the worms, the mint which preſented the people with the emblems of their liberty and of their ſovereignty, we will aboliſh—the revenue ſhall depend upon the winds and waves, the judges ſhall be made of creatures, and the great work ſhall be crowned and conſecrated by relieving the country from an odious and oppreſſive public debt. Theſe ſteps I preſume, are to be taken in progreſſion.

The gentleman will pauſe at each and feel the public pulſe. As the fever increaſes he will proceed, and the moment of delirium will be ſeized to finiſh the great work of deſtruction.

The aſſumption of the ſtate debts has been made an article of diſtinct crimination. It has been aſcribed to the worſt motives; to a deſign of increaſing a dependent monied intereſt. Is it not well known, that thoſe debts were part of the price of the revolution? That they roſe in the exigency of our affairs, from the efforts of the particular ſtates, at times when the federal arm could not be extended to their relief? Each ſtate was entitled to the protection of the union, the defence was a common burthen, and every ſtate had a right to expect that the expences attending its individual exertions in the general cauſe, would be reimburſed from the public purſe. I ſhall be permitted further to add, that the U. States, having abſorbed the ſources of ſtate revenue, except direct taxation which was required for the ſupport of the ſtate governments, the aſſumption of theſe debts were neceſſary to ſave ſome of the ſtates from bankruptcy.

The internal taxes are made one of the crimes of the federal adminiſtration. They were impoſed, ſays the gentleman, to create a hoſt of dependents on executive favor. This ſuppoſes the paſt adminiſtrations to have been not only very wicked, but very weak. They lay taxes in order to ſtrengthen their influence. Who is ſo ignorant as not to know that the impoſition of a tax would create an hundred enemies for one friend? The name of exciſe was odious; the details of collection were unavoidably offenſive, and it was to operate upon a part of the community leaſt diſpoſed to ſupport public burthens, and moſt ready to complain of their weight. A little experience will give the gentleman a new idea of the patronage of this government. He will find it not that dangerous weapon in the hands of the adminiſtration, which he has heretofore ſuppoſed it, he will probably diſcover that the poiſon is accompanied by its antidote. And that an appointment of the government, while it gives to the adminiſtration one lazy friend, will raiſe up againſt it ten active enemies. No! The motive aſcribed for the impoſition of the internal taxes is unfounded, as it is uncharitable The federal adminiſtratation in creating burthens to ſupport the credit of the nation, and to ſupply the means of its protection, knew that they riſked the favor of thoſe upon whom their favor depended. They were willing to be the victims when the public good required.

The duties on imports and tonnage furniſhed a precarious revenue; a revenue at all times expoſed to deficiency from cauſes beyond our reach. The internal taxes offered a fund leſs liable to be impaired by accident; a fund which did not rob the mouth of labour, but was derived from the gratification of Luxury. Theſe taxes are an equitable diſtribution of the public burthens. Through this medium the Weſtern country is enabled to contribute ſomething to the expenſes of a government which has expended and daily expends ſuch large ſums for its defence. When theſe taxes was laid, they were indiſpenſible. With the aid of them it has been difficult to prevnt an increaſe of the public debt. And notwithſtanding the fairy proſpects which now dazzle our eyes, I undertake to ſay, if you aboliſh them this ſeſſion, you will be obliged to reſtore them or ſupply their place by a direct tax before the end of two years. Will the gentleman ſay, that the direct tax was laid in order to enlarge the bounds of patronage. Will he deny that this was a meaſure to which we had been urged for years by our adverſaries, becauſe they foreſaw the ruin of federal power. My word for it, no adminiſtration will ever be ſtrengthened by patronage united with taxes which the people are ſenſible of paying.

We are next told, that to get an army an Indian war was neceſſary.—The remark was extremely bold, as the hon. gentleman did not allege a ſingle reaſon for the poſition. He did not undertake to ſtate, that it was a wanton war or provoked by the government. He did not even venture to deny, that it was a war of defence and entered into in order to protect our brethren on the frontiers from the bloody ſcalping knife and murderous tom-a-hawk of the ſavage.—What ought the government to have done? Ought they to have eſtimated the value of the blood which probably would be ſhed, and the amount of the deva[illegible] likely to be committed before they determined on reſiſtance? They raiſed an army and after great expence and various fortune they they have ſecured the peace and ſafety of the frontiers. But, why was the army mentioned on this occaſion, unleſs to forewarn us of the fate which awaits them, and to tell us, that their days are numbered? I do not ſuppoſe, that the gentleman mentioned this little army diſtributed on a line of three thouſand miles, for the purpoſe of giving alarm to three hundred thouſand free and brave yeomanry ever ready to defend the liberties of the country.

The hon. gentleman proceed to inform the committee, that the government, availing itſelf of the depredations of the Algerines, created a navy. Did the gentleman mean to inſinuate that this war was invited by the United States? Has he any documents or proof to render the ſuſpicion colourable? No ſir, he has none. He well knows that the Algerine aggreſſions were extremely embarraſſing to the government. When they commenced, we had no marine force to oppoſe to them. We had no harbonrs or places of ſhelter in the Mediterranean. A war with theſe pirates could be attended with neither honor nor profit. It might coſt a great deal of blood, and in the end it might be feared that a conteſt ſo far from home, ſubject to numberleſs hazards and difficulties, could not be maintained. What would gentlemen have had the government to do? I know there are thoſe who are ready to anſwer—abandon the Mediterranean trade. But would this have done? The conſairs threatened to paſs the Streights, and were expected in the Atlantic. Nay, ſir, it was thought that our very coaſts would not have been ſecure.

Will gentlemen go farther and ſay that the United States ought to relinquiſh their commerce. I belive this opinion has high authority to ſupport it. It has been ſaid, that we ought to be only cultivators of the earth, and make the nations of Europe our carriers.

This is not an occaſion to examine the ſolidity of this opinion; but I will only aſk, admitting the adminiſtration were diſpoſed to turn the purſuits of the people of this country from the Ocean to the land, whether there is a power in the government, or whether there would be if we were as ſtrong as the government of Turkey, or even of France, to accompliſh the object? With a ſea coaſt of 1700 miles, with innumerable harbours and inlets, with a people enterprizing beyond example, is it poſſible to ſay, you will have no ſhips or ſailors, nor merchants. The people of this country will never conſent to give up their navigation, and every adminiſtration will find themſelves conſtrained to provide means to proteſt their commerce.

In reſpect to the Algerines the late adminiſtrations were ſingularly unfortunate. They were obliged to fight or pay them. The true policy was to hold a purſe in one hand and a ſword in the other. This was the policy of the government. Every commercial nation in Europe was tributary to theſe petty barbarians. It was not eſteemed diſgraceful. It was an affair of calculation, and the adminiſtration made the beſt bargain in their power. They have heretofore been ſcandalized for paying tribute to a pirate, and now they are criminated, for preparing a few frigates, to protect our citizens from ſlavery and chains. Sir, I believe on this and many other occaſions, if the finger of heaven had pointed out a courſe and and the government had purſued it, yet, that they would not have eſcaped the cenſure and reproaches of their enemies.

We are told, that the diſturbances in Europe were made a pretext for augmenting the army and navy. I will not, Mr. Chairman, at preſent go into a detailed view of the events which compelled the government to put on the armour of defence, and to reſiſt by force the French aggreſſions. All the world know the efforts which were made to accompliſh an amicable adjuſtment of differences with that power. It is enough to ſtate, that ambaſſadors of peace were twice repelled from the ſhores of France with ignominy and contempt It is enough to ſay, that it was not till after we had drunk the cup of humiliation to the dregs, that the national ſpirit was roufed to a manly reſolution, to depend only on their God and their own courage for their protection. What, ſir, did it grieve the gentleman, that we did not crouch under the rod of the Mighty Nation, and like the petty powers of Europe, tamely ſurrender our independence? Would he have had the people of the United States, relinquiſh without a ſtruggle thoſe liberties which had coſt ſo much blood and treaſure? We had not, ſir, recourſe to arms, till the mouths of our rivers were choaked with French corſairs. Till our ſhores, and every harbour, were inſulted and violated. Till half our commercial capital, had been ſeized and no ſafety exiſted for the remainder but the protection of force. At this moment a noble enthuſiaſm electrized the country—the national pulſe beat high, and we were prepared to ſubmit to every ſacrifice, determined only, that our independence ſhould be the laſt. At that time an American was a proud name in Europe; but I fear, much I fear, that in the courſe we are now likely to purſue, the time will ſoon arrive, when our citizens abroad will be aſhamed to acknowlege their country.

(Speech to be continued.)

NEW-YORK, March 25.

By the ſchooner Gulielma, capt. Rudyard, arrived yeſterday, we have received Jamaica papers to the 28th of February. Many intereſting articles from them will be found under our Marine head. The following paragraph, mentioning the arrival in the Weſt-Indie. of Admiral Gavino, who is immediately to proceed to take the command of the Havanna, is from the Royal Gazette of the 27th Feb.

"We are informed that Admiral Gavino, with 7 ſail of the line, parted company with the French force, arrived at St. Domingo, off Cape Francois, and proceeded to take the chief command at the Havanna."

Capt. Allen, who arrived at the port yeſterday, in 12 days from this Havanna, informs us, that on the 6th inſt. the ſhip Hope, of Briſtol, (R. I.) arrived there, but was not ſuffered to enter the port, an embargo having taken place ſometime before. Captain Brown, in a ſchooner from Charleſton, arrived there on the 5th in diſtreſs, with a cargo of flour, rice & fiſh; but was only permitted to repair his veſſel, and then to depart immediately, without landing his cargo. Flour was ſelling at 24 dolls per barrel. Sugars, (the produce of the colony, from 6 1-2 to 8 dollars per cwt. and Molaſſes from 7 to 8 bits per keg.

Capt. Allen further informs, that when he left the Havanna about 50 veſſels were in port. being only one fourth of the uſual number.

PHILADELPHIA, March 16.

We are certainly authoriſed in believing that a preſſing application has been made to our government by that of France. The ſubject is doubtleſs now before the cabinet. What will be the event time only can determine. We are not aſſured, however, but that the application in all its details, has been laid before the legiſlature. The Senate have latterly been much engaged in *ſecret* buſineſs—and we know, that ſome weeks ſince a confidential communication was made to the Houſe of Repreſentatives, the nature of which has been rigidly withheld from the public. Theſe circumſtances might juſtify a ſuſpicion, that the government is ſeriouſly employed in digeſting the terms of the requiſition.

Extract of a letter from a member of Congreſs, to a Merchant in Baltimore, dated the 22d inſt.

"Every diſpute with Great Britain is at an end.—I know not the preciſe ſum we are to pay, but believe it to be £. 600,000 ſterling, payable in two years; that is, one third down, and one third annually.

"An amendment to the judiciary ſyſtem will be before the Senate to-morrow, perhaps to-day; by which the ſupreme judges will each have a court deſignated, over which he will preſide; and by which the ſame courts will be held, without additional judges that were ordered under the laſt law."

The reſcinding of the internal taxes is a meaſure effected with more facility and accompanied with more applauſe thon their enaction—There are perhaps but few individuals in life who would not rejoice at a ſyſtem of government operating without taxes and expence. But ſuch a ſyſtem is impracticable. That individual who is ſatisfied with the mere means of preſent ſubſiſtence, is deemed imprudent and unwiſe: The caſe is preciſely the ſame in governments.—To provide for the occurrences of futurity—to guard againſt the viciſſitudes to which all nature is liable, is the dictate of ſound wiſdom and correct policy.

Contrary to the foregoing principles, we have ſeen the *new* adminiſtration of our country, avowing doctrines, a perſeverance in which may unhappily reduce the country to a ſituation of peculiar embarraſſment.—For the paltry purpoſe of winning the unmeaning plaudits of a multitude, it is to be feared, that the ſymmetry of our fabric is to be deformed, its ſtability ſhaken, and its internal ſecurity vitally impaired.

Notwithſtanding the aſſertions which are ſo frequently repeated, it is believed, that in the event the expenſiveneſs of our preſent ſyſtem will not be much inferior to that of the former adminiſtrations. The moſt ſubſtantial reductions which are to be made, are thoſe of the navy and army. On the other hand, the ſources of revenue are to be materially diminiſhed. It follows, therefore, that the public funds will experience but little, if any, acceſſion by theſe new arrangements.—Let us then enquire, whether we may not expect ſome new ſources of expence, from which the former adminiſtrations were exempt. If it ſhall appear, that with diminiſhed finances we are about to incur additional demands for money, what epithets will theſe men deſerve, who, diſregarding the leſſons of experience and wiſdom, perſuade the people that the treaſure of a nation is its ſevereſt affliction?

In addition to the debt clinging to us ſince the revolution, the final arrangement with Great Britain, makes us a debtor for the amount of £. 600,000 ſterling—a ſum by no means inconſiderable.—Further, we are juſtified in believing, that ſome millions will, and muſt be advanced to France.—Under exiſting circumſtances the the Firſt Conſul muſt feel an imperious neceſſity urging him to make ſuch an application to this country:—and how our adminiſtration will ſucceed in evading the demand is not eaſily conceived—Nay, may not the abſolute rejection, on our part occaſion a diſſatisfaction in the French government, which would not only be long in breaking out into acts of violence? Accuſtomed as that government has been to make requeſts the forerunners of *demands*, it would not be aſtoniſhing, if under her preſent exigencies, ſhe ſhould deal in a ſimilar manner towards us.

Thus then it appears that our adminiſtration, eher having redu[illegible]

the fources of revenue, will have to encounter new and unforeſeen expences—What will be the effect?—They muſt either be overwhelmed with an encreaſing debt, or, what perhaps will be more repugnant to them, muſt recur to thoſe means of revenue eſtabliſhed by their predeceſſors, and ſo heedleſsly demoliſhed by themſelves, in an hour of exulting and deluſive power.

The Virginia Gazette.

—RICHMOND—

TUESDAY, APRIL 6, 1802.

ALBEMARLE, March 6, 1802.

Mr. Davis,

IT has been aſſerted in this quarter of the country, *privately*, by high authority, in juſtification of the appropriation of one hundred and twenty dollars and forty-five cents, by our ſtate executive, contrary to law, for the hire of an expreſs to go to the city of Waſhington to bring the news of the election of preſident, and the further appropriation of about fifty dollars, we are told, for the injury done a horſe on that occaſion, that all public information was cut off for three days pending that election in Congreſs, by the *Mails ſtopping* for that time.

This charge is ſo ſerious a one againſt the Poſt-Office department, as it thus ſtands without further explanation, that it is at leaſt wonderful we have not heard of it more publicly from a party who thus felt themſelves bound by *patriotic motives*, to overleap the limits of their ordinary duties and power, to correct ſo inſolent and arbitrary a meaſure in an inferior ſervant, as the one above ſtated, in its preſent ſhape and appearance, muſt have been: indeed, it is not leſs ſurpriſing, that the then poſtmaſter general, who muſt have been concerned, had not been immediately diſcharged with infamy and diſgrace, as he ought, by an executive ſo ready in correcting every improper "procedure" in that way, on his acceſſion to authority. It is ſome juſtification for diſcharging from office ſtill, every one ſelected and appointed by a principal to fill the inferior branches of that department, who could have be[en] diſpoſed himſelf to conduct ſo importa[nt] a part of the national ſyſtem in ſo imp[roper] a way.

As one of theſe ſelections, by whom I have heard from your friends, the duties of the Richmond Poſt-Office had been well diſcharged, you ſtand bound to *yourſelf* to ſhew that no ſuch diſtant abuſe even exiſts for your diſcharge from office. I preſume you can ſhew whether any ſuch ſuſpenſion of the Mail did take place during the late conteſt about the election of a preſident in Congreſs: and your own knowledge of the buſineſs of the Poſt Office department, will enable you to aſſign a cauſe, different, I flatter myſelf, from that imputed by the above ſtatement to the adminiſtration (much to the diſhonor of the late Poſt-Maſter General) if any ſuch ſuſpenſion did actually take place.

The Editor is much obliged by the above communication. Our correſpondent not intimating to us who this high perſonage is, we are at a loſs to gueſs the ſource from whence the information flowed; but ſhould it even have come from the *fountain head*, it is neceſſary to explain the cauſe of the interruption of the Mails at that period.

That the money was ſpent by the executive in the way which is ſtated, will not be denied: but for the neceſſity and propriety of the appropriation, there exiſts a ſtubborn fact. The expreſs which was ſent to the city of Waſhington, from theſe PATRIOTIC MOTIVES, arrived here with the all important intelligence of the election on the very day at 12 o'clock of the evening on which the regular mail alſo arrived with this information. How then is the neceſſity or propriety of the meaſure ſupported? And how completely does the inſidious inſinuation of corruption in the Poſt-Office department fall to the ground! it muſt be admitted that, at the height of the public anxiety, the Mail from the city of Waſhington in ſome inſtances ſuſtained an interruption from natural cauſes; from the overflow of waters, the badneſs of the roads between Frederickſburg and Waſhington, and the ſeverity of the weather. It is known that at this trying and ſolemn ſilence, which preceded the election, the Potomack was frozen too hard to admit the paſſage of boats, and not hard enough for foot or carriage paſſage: but it is impoſſible to offer a more perfect refutation to this calumny than this, that the expreſs himſelf, an active, indefatigable man, an enthuſiaſt in the cauſe, was on the ſpot, as we are informed, when this great national queſtion was decided; that he ſet out immediately on the wings of ambitious impatience to be the firſt harbinger of the *glorious* intelligence in the metropolis of Virginia; that he ſuffered no difficulties to impede his way, and had an abſolute command of horſes through the whole courſe, and yet arrived little more than ſix hours before the Mail at an expence to the treaſury of Virginia, as is admitted, of 170 dollars 45 cents. It ſhould too have been within the knowledge of the perſonage from whom our correſpondent received this information, that the poſt-maſters, either general or branched, can have nothing to do with the paſſage of the Mails after the contracts for that purpoſe are made, and it may not be amiſs to obſerve, that the whole of the mail carriers where theſe interruptions took place (for it is well known and will not be denied, but that the ſtage from Frederickſburg regularly arrived during thoſe eventful times) are, as the Editor believes, *good democrats*.

From inſinuations ſuch as the theſe, the Poſtmaſter General, or the Editor of this paper, can have little to fear. The Editor has this conſoling teſtimony of his fellow citizens, nearly to a man, of the propriety of his conduct: he has an *internal* conſciouſneſs more precious than even this high conſolation. For Mr. Haberſham, whoſe life has been without blame, whoſe diſcharge of his duties is ſo univerſally known and acknowledged, whoſe [illegible] and loftineſs of virtue, if we are not miſinformed, cauſed his removal from [office]; for Mr. Haberſham we will not pre[ſume] to enter into a defence. He is far abo[ve the] ſhafts of ſuch enemies. The Editor will endeavor at ſome future period to put in its true light the departure of that [illegible] excellent officer from a department which he filled with unblemiſhed honor.

The VIRGINIA GAZETTE will in future be publiſhed on *Wednesdays* and *Saturdays*. Agreeable to this arrangement, therefore, it will not be publiſhed again until Saturday next.

The extreme length of the remarks contained in laſt Saturday's Recorder, relative to the Poſt Maſter General, compels us to defer their re-publication for the preſent.

For the VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

To ROBERT MITCHELL, *Eſq*

Chairman of a meeting of Republican Freeholders, of the city of Richmond, held at the houſe of Mr. Solomon Raphael, on Wedneſday laſt.

IS it poſſible that you are about to tarniſh the well earned fame of a meritorious life, by giving aid to a deſign which ſubverts the principles of Republicaniſm, and may terminate in diſunion and civil diſcord?

No body knows better, or more highly appreciates than yourſelf, the bleſſings which flow from ſocial intercourſe, harmony, and union. How then is that a meaſure which will tend to ſeparate and diſunite the citizens of this place, is ſanctified by your name? Can you believe, or can you even liken to any one who will pretend that there is a political evil exiſting among us which can't be eradicated or counteracted except by arranging one half of the citizens in battle array againſt the other? One moment's reflection will preſent this ſubject to your view in much ſtronger colours than it can be repreſented by me. Let me then for your own ſake, as well as for the peace and tranquility of ſociety, urge you to withdraw from a meaſure which is unneceſſary, which will ſurely produce no benefit, and may be the parent of evils, the end and conſequences of which no man can foretell.

If we examine the hiſtory of mankind from the moſt remote ages to the preſent moment, we ſhall find a continued chain of evil invariably proceeding from civil diſcord; that the moſt powerful nations have been deſtroyed by its means. The Jews—the Grecians—the Romans—the Carthagenians, preſent memorable inſtances of the higheſt ſtate of grandeur, power, learning, and a knowledge in the arts and ſciences. They have all diſappeared, ſo that in ſome caſes there do not remain ſufficient to ſhew even where they exiſted.

We know that it was diſunion which enabled Julius Cæſar to deſtroy the Roman republic, and convert that mighty empire, by the means of ſoldiers which were entruſted to him for another puroſe, into an abſolute deſpotiſm.

We know that it was diſunion which enabled Oliver Cromwell, an obſcure individual, to bring the king of England to the block, and then eſtabliſh a tyranny in his own perſon.

We know and in ſome degree have ſeen and felt the terrors of the numberleſs revolutions which have lately occured in France, in ſome one or other of which, men, women and children, of all deſcriptions, grades and opinions, have fallen; each ſucceeding ſet of rulers having endeavoured to eſtabliſh their own power by the deſtruction of thoſe whom they ſupplanted. And it is no leſs true that almoſt all of theſe have pretended to act for the good, and from the love of the people. They have called themſelves republicans, and have taken liberty and equality as their watch words. The mild and amiable Condorcet, the virtuous and upright Roland, and the infernal Robeſpierre and Marat, with the reſt of the ſanguinary tribe, pretended to the ſame motives; and we alſo know that it was the diſunion of France which put it in the power of Buonaparte to eſtabliſh a power the moſt gigantic in Europe.

In this country we have left religion to be her own protectreſs, every man being free either to worſhip or deny the exiſtence of a Deity as ſuits his opinion or caprice. This unlimited toleration is publiſhed to all the world, and yet ſtrange to tell, it now ſeems that the ſame toleration cannot be allowed in politics, and the republicaniſm which is now taught, cannot be left to take her chance in the ſame way. You, ſir, who have done your part in the eſtabliſhment of the independence of this country, know well it was effected by the union of the people and by the excellence of the cauſe; and although we may be told that republicaniſm is in danger, that there are individuals who work in ſecret to deſtroy the independence and liberty of the country, a little enquiry will teach us that it is not ſo, unleſs it be among, or ſhall proceed from the indiſcreet meaſures of thoſe who wage the accuſation. But if ſuch conſpiracies ſhould be formed, they muſt fail: "It is in the nature of hypocricy to drop its maſk; truth ſtands always firm and erect, under the ſhafts of hoſtility or the frowns of fortune; ſhe requires no tenderneſs of inveſtigation, ſhe diſdains all ſubterfuges, ſhe grovels not in the kennel of petty artifices. She watches not for tranſient popularity, which is to be purchaſed at the expence of future detection and contempt."

If theſe things are ſo, you will ſurely pauſe; you will not give ſerious countenance to a meaſure which cannot be procured, except by ſubterfuge and artifice. If there is a pre-minence in the principles ſought to be eſtabliſhed; if juſtice, truth and virtue are incorporated in them, it will not be in the power of all the freeholders or all the candidates of this place to ſtop their courſe; if, on the other hand, they are a cloak for hypocriſy, artifice, ambition, or any kind of deception, it will be a painful thing for you, at ſome future day when you deplore the miſchief, to add alſo to the melancholy retroſpect, and in the fulneſs of your ſorrow ſay, Alas! it was I. No, ſir, no—all who know you know alſo that you are among the laſt who would lend your name to a meaſure having an injurious tendency, and I beg leave to aſſure you that there is no one more fully perſuaded of this truth than

CANDIDUS.

COMMUNICATION.

Mr. DAVIS,

I attended a meeting of the Republican Freeholders on Wedneſday laſt, convened at the houſe of Mr. Raphael, not for the purpoſe of celebrating a "*connubial conſociation*," but to make arrangements the more effectually to ſecure the election of one of the democratic candidates for a ſeat in the General Aſſembly of Virginia; and was not a little ſurpriſed to ſee the *pragmatic officiouſneſs* of a little, diminutive, pedantic, concomical *Iſraelite*, who, although not a *freeholder*, was perpetually obtruding on the honorable Chairman, the *ingenious* and *edifying* effuſions of his *prolific* brain. "*A ſtill tongue makes a wiſe head*," ſays an old proverb; and it is ſincerely hoped that our *modern Solomon*, ſo pre-eminently diſtinguiſhed for his ſuperior *wisdom*, when contraſted with that of his ancient name-ſake, will, at the convocation to be held at the Capitol to morrow afternoon, profit by the above maxim.

SPECTATOR.

Early in the preſent ſeſſion of congreſs, a committee was appointed, at the requeſt of Mr. Nicholſon, to inveſtigate the ſtate of the Treaſury, an[d] to examine the accounts of the ſecretaries—The committee applied to Mr. Gallatin, for information—The following is an extract of his anſwer to the committee.

"In relation to accounts under the controul of the department of ſtate, thoſe of Mr. Jefferſon have been ſettled ſince the 13th December in the year 1793, and no balance is due thereon. Thoſe of Mr. Randolph, have been adjuſted, and a ſuit inſtituted ever ſince the year 1797, for a balance of about 51,000 dollars, which, notwithſtanding the ſtrenuous efforts of the comptroller, to bring it to iſſue, has not yet been decided.* The difficulty to recover balances, due to the United States being one of the great impediments to the public ſervices; extracts of the correſpondence of the diſtrict attorney of Virginia, on that ſubject marked (B) are annexed: —The accounts of Mr. Marſhall have been rendered, but are not yet ſettled. Thoſe of the preſent ſecretary of ſtate, for the ſhort time, during which he received public monies, are ſettled, and no balance due thereon.—Thoſe of Mr. Pickering have been rendered, and his general account has been ſtated by the Auditor.—By this it appears, that, with the exception of two items ſuſpended for what of vouchers, or diſputed by the parties, *he has accounted for all the public monies received by him, ſo far as to ſhow, that the whole has been applied for public purpoſes.*"

In the account of Mr. Pickering given to the committee, is a credit of 14,588 dollars 54 cents gained in the purchaſe of bills of exchange, probably in making remittances to Holland—If col Pickering had been the leaſt diſpoſed to ſpeculate on public money, how eaſy would it have been, to have pocketed this money—[It] abſurd then, to charge a man, of open converting public money to his own uſe who neglected ſo eaſy a mode of acquiring upwards of 14,000 dollars. But col Pickering does not want defence; the people of the United States are too well ſatisfied, of his integrity, to give credence, any longer, to the infamous charges which have been urged againſt him.

The above extract from Mr. Gallatin's report, is given to ſhew that the mighty bubble is burſt, the mountain, after a moſt painful parturition has brought forth a mouſe.

An outcry was raiſed againſt the officers under the late adminiſtration, for having converted to their own private uſe, millions of dollars.—It was an electioneering trick and had its effect upon the country. When however, the falſhood and abſurdity of the charges were about to be proven; the people were called upon to ſuſpend their opinion till Mr. Gallatin ſhould have time to ſcrutinize the accounts of theſe delinquents, and the moſt important and wonderful diſcoveries would be made.—Behold the fruit of a year's labour; That "Mr. Pickering has accounted for all the public monies received by him, ſo far as to ſhow, that the whole has been applied for public purpoſes, with the exception of two items ſuſpended for want of vouchers, or diſputed by the parties:" which items we are informed are of ſmall value.—"Out of thine own mouth will I convict thee."

People of America, how long will you ſuffer yourſelves to be deceived, by theſe electioneering tricks? How long will you ſuffer thoſe to retain that power, which was acquired by ſuch falſehood and deception? *Waſh. Federaliſt.*

* This ſuit has been twice diſcuſſed before the Court, and in one hearing in Dec. 1800, the Court were divided—and in another, in Dec. 1801, the jury could not agree.

It is a fact indiſputable, and worthy the public attention, that Mr. Jefferſon, in the ſhort period of his adminiſtration (leſs than a year) has unneceſſarily expended, (we ſay not ſquandered) MORE than the amount of THREE YEARS SALARY OF A PRESIDENT.

We ſtate this aſſertion on the foundation of two particulars only of his public conduct.—*His ſending Envoys to Europe in armed ſhips, when all preceding miniſters have been obliged to pay their own paſſages—an expence of 60,000 dollars, and his ordering repairs on the corvette Berean, which amounted to* nearly 33,000 *dollars.* Such is the œconomy of a government which promiſed ſuch wonderous ſavings, and which ſtill, without bluſhing, boaſts ſuch a ſacred regard to every cent of the *people's money!*

(Newburyport Herald.

It is confidently rumored in town, on the authority of accounts ſaid to have been received from Waſhington, that the French government has made a demand on ours for a loan of millions of dollars for the uſe of their fleets and armies in the Weſt-Indies. If this requeſt ſhould be acceded to, (and there are *not a few* of our public men, now holding the purſe-ſtrings of the nation, who, like the *patriotic* Governor Monroe of Virginia, would be willing to give ſuch a *paltry* ſum to their late "great and good allies," to advance the cauſe of *liberty* and *equality*,) if this "forced loan" be granted by our preſent adminiſtration, how handſomely their *principles* and *practice* will accord! Hitherto they have been the champions of the "Rights of Man." When Tom Paine's book under this title firſt appeared, it was ushered on the American public by our preſent Chief Magiſtrate, thro' the medium of the Editor of his official paper, with a hope "that the people of this country would *rally round*" this profeſſion of political faith. But now, (ah! tempora mutantur!) the valiant Touſſaint, and his band of heroes, who have *conquered liberty*—have defended, by their prowels and their patience, the iſland of St. Domingo from the veteran legions of Britain, are now, in the face of all the decrees of the French government, granting and confirming to them their liberty, as a recognition of the *impreſcriptable rights of man*, and as the reward of their valor; to ſink into their former ſtate of abject ſlavery.

(N. Y. Paper.

Major Stokeley Towles:

SIR,

WHEREAS you have ſome time paſt conſidered me as your Agent & Superintendant in the ſuit depending in the High Court of Chancery, between you and the Willis's, &c.—This is to give you notice, that I do not feel myſelf inclined to act as Agent for you in that ſuit any longer. I am, reſpectfully, your obedient ſervant,

DANIEL WADE.

March 31ſt, 1802.

Sales at Auction.

WILL BE SOLD, poſitively, without reſerve, for ready money, on the fourth Thurſday in this month, [the 29th inſtant] on the premiſes,

12 valuable Lots,

within the incloſure of Mr. Joſeph Jackſon. An undoubted title will be made.

PROSSER & MONCURE, v. m.

Richmond, April 2, 1802. ep

THE SUBSCRIBER

Will receive propoſals until the 24th of next month (April) for the execution of the

Carpenter's Work

OF the PUBLIC TOBACCO WAREHOUSE now building in this city.

John Clarke.

Richmond, March 20, 1802. 8t

NOTICE.

In the caſe of EDWARD DOWNING & THOMAS DOWNING, *Bankrupts.*

THE COMMISSIONERS under a commiſſion of Bankrupt, awarded and iſſued forth againſt Edward Downing and Thomas Downing, late Merchants and Co-partners, of the town of Peterſburg, intend to meet on the 1ſt day of May next enſuing, at 11 of the clock in the forenoon of ſaid day, at the office of the *undersigned*, lower end of Bollingbrook ſtreet, in the town of Peterſburg aforeſaid, in order to make a Dividend of the eſtate and effects of the ſaid Bankrupts; when and where thoſe Creditors who have not already proved their debts, are to come prepared to prove the ſame, or they will be excluded the benefit of the ſaid Dividend.

By order of the Commiſſioners and Aſſignees,

CONRADE WEBB,

Solicitor to the Commiſſion.

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, Peterſburg, April 1ſt, 1802. } ep 8t

Joſeph Bonnardel,

FROM PARIS,

TEACHER OF THE FRENCH LANGUAGE

Begs leave to offer his ſervices to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Richmond.

HIS terms for attending perſons at their own houſes three times a week, are five dollars entrance and four dollars per month; but where two or more aſſociate to receive leſſons at the ſame time and place, conſiderable deductions will be made.

He will receive pupils at his own houſe, and attend them every day in the week except Saturday, at three dollars entrance, and nine dollars per quarter.

He reſides on Shockoe-Hill, next door to Mr. Peter Aubry, Grocer, three doors above Majr. Du-Val's houſe.

Richmond, March 24, 1802.

N B. He will alſo teach the SPANISH LANGUAGE on the ſame terms.

Notice,

THIS is to forewarn any perſon from taking aſſignment of a Note of mine given to Chriſtopher Johnſon, near Bent-Creek, in the County of Buckingham, for the ſum of twelve pounds, due the 23d of this Month, as the Note was obtained of me in a fraudulent manner, for which I do not mean to pay it.

SAMUEL H. SAUNDERS.

Jefferſon Mills, April 5, 1802. 6t

At a meeting of Republican Freeholders of the city of Richmond at the houſe of Mr. Solomon Raphael, on Wedneſday, the 31ſt March, 1802,

ROBERT MITCHELL, eſq. was choſen Chairman, and

GEORGE DUNLEVY, Secretary.

THE meeting not being ſo full as was contemplated, *Reſolved*, that the ſame be adjourned till Wedneſday the 7th day of April next, to meet at the Capitol in this city, at which time and place it is requeſted that the Republican Freeholders of the ſaid city do meet at the hour of 4 o'clock in the afternoon, to take into their conſideration which of the Candidates they will ſupport at the next election of members of the General Aſſembly.

Reſolved, That the aforegoing be publiſhed in next Friday, Saturday and Tueſday's papers, and alſo in hand bills.

ROBERT MITCHELL, Chairman.

Teſt,

GEORGE DUNLEVY, Secretary.

THE different PARISHES are hereby notified, That Tueſday the 4th of May next, is the time of holding the Annual Convention of the Epiſcopal Church. As buſineſs highly intereſting requires the attention of the Members and Friends of the Church, it is hoped the Parſhes will ſpare no exertion in ſending forward their Deputies.

By deſire of the Biſhop,

JOHN BUCHANAN, Treaſurer to the Prot. Eſp. Church.

April 5, 1802.

FOUND under my houſe, two GREAT COATS, WAISTCOAT & BREECHES—ſuppoſed to be ſtolen. The owner or owners to apply to *Thomas Dickinſon*, near the Spout Spring.

April 5, 1802.

JUST RECEIVED,

And for Sale by the Subſcriber,

A FRESH ASSORTMENT OF

Dutch Bolting Cloths.

J. Darmſtatt.

Richmond, April 1ſt, 1802.

Old Knight of Malta.

THIS DAY arrived from Mount-Vernon, the Old Knight of Malta. He will be let to mares at EIGHT DOLLARS the ſeaſon, and half a dollar to the Groom, if paid within the ſeaſon, (which will commence from this date, and expire the 10th of Auguſt) if not TEN DOLLARS will be required. Paſturage GRATIS, but will not be liable for accidents or eſcapes. The money to be ſent when the mares are taken away.

WILLIAM STUART, Agent

For the eſtate of G. W. P. Cuſtis, Eſq.

White Houſe, New-Kent, March 2d, 1802. } ep

The famous and complete Horse

STIRLING,

(Never beaten but once, and then by accident)

WAS imported from London by the subscriber, and extraordinary to relate, he won a king's plate at 4 years old, and another at five. He was considered while running, by Mr. Weatherby, the author of the Racing Calendar, and clerk of the course at New-Market, (as will appear by a letter from that gentleman to be, if not the first, undoubtedly the second horse in England. The celebrated horse Hambletonian (supposed by some to be his superior, and the first horse then on the British turf) paid him a forfeit of 500 guineas, on a match over the Beacon course, (4 miles, one furlong and one hundred and thirty eight yards) for 1000 guineas; Stirling was among the best racers that ever appeared in England, having won eleven races out of twelve, and when beaten, was undoubtedly the best horse that started, as he ran considerably off the course, and even then came in third.

STIRLING is a most beautiful bay horse, and descended from the best stock in England, as will appear from his pedigree below: he is upwards of fifteen hands and a half, in very high form, extremely gay, with great strength and activity, and is a most capital stallion. Perhaps it may not be amiss to observe, that Stirling's racing was generally four miles, and with the best horses then on the turf; and in order to prove him a horse of great speed, I beg leave to refer the gentlemen of the turf to the 6th volume of the Sporting Magazine, page 302 and 303, where speaking of the velocity of the Barb horses, and comparing them with the English horses, the following extract follows in page 303: 'It "is accordingly said, that the famous run-"ning horse Stirling, sometimes ran the "first mile [of the New-Market course] in "one minute, which is at the rate of 82 "feet and an half in a second, an inconceivable swiftness, even supposing it a "little exaggerated, as is probable it was; "but for further satisfaction, we find it "confirmed by Dr. Maty. If such a velocity had continued some seconds, it "might have been fairly pronounced, that "the horse went swifter than the wind, it "being very seldom the most violent wind "makes such way. The greatest known "velocity of a ship at sea is six marine "leagues in an hour, and supposing the "ship to take the third of the velocity of "the wind which impressed it, the speed "of that wind would not amount to 80 "feet in one second." The subscriber does not pretend to say but the above account may be exaggerated, yet from a fair construction of the extract taken from the Sporting Magazine, he concludes that Stirling was selected as the fleetest horse in England, to compare his speed with that of the Barb horses.

In 1794, Stirling, then three years old, won a match of 100 guineas each, at Alcot, beating Mr. Crosby's Victor, [this was the first time he started.] He afterwards won at Egham, the Magna Charta stakes of 20 guineas each, 15 subscribers, beating with ease Mr. Durand's Play-or-Pay, and three others. In 1795, when the property of E. H. Delme, esq. he won a 50l. plate at New-Market, Duke's Course, four miles, beating Lord Strathmore's Horatia, Lord Grosvenor's Lilliput, and Mr. Girdler's Bishop Blaze. He won the Jockey Club plate for four years old, [Round Course] four miles, beating the Duke of Grafton's Minion, Lord Clermont's Repeator, and Lord Grosvenor's Capsicum. He received forfeit of 75 guineas from Mr. Rutter's filly at Epsom, and won the king's plate at Ipswich. In 1796 he won at New-Market the second class of the Oatland stakes, beating Mr. Wilson's Caustic, Lord Grosvenor's bay colt by Potsos out of String, Mr. Bott's Totteridge, the Duke of Bedford's Brass, Lord Egremont's Fractious, and Lord Darlington's Albourne. He afterwards ran with the winners of the other two classes, for the main of the Oatlands, which he also won, beating Lord Tichfield's Viret, and Lord Grosvenor's Lilliput. The same year he won the king's plate at Burford, beating Mr. Bott's Totteridge. In 1797, Stirling beat Lord Sackville's Kitear a match at New-Market for 300 guineas each; received forfeit from sir Henry Vane Tempest's Hambletonian, in a match over the Beacon course for 1000 guineas, half forfeit; won a sweepstakes of 100 guineas each, [seven subscribers] beating Lord Darlington's St. George, and others, Duke's Course, [four miles.] He was lamed before his next engagement, and has not started since.

The above horse will stand the ensuing season, [which will commence on the first day of March next, and end the first day of August following] at the Bowling Green, and will cover mares at Three Guineas the leap, to be paid at the stable door, or or Six Guineas the season, and Ten Guineas to insure a mare to be with foal, with One Dollar to the Groom, the money in every instance to be paid before the mares are removed. Good pasturage, GRATIS, with an addition of 600 acres, to what the subscriber had last year; servants who attend their mares will be boarded at 10/6 a week, which expence it is recommended to gentlemen to save, as they may be assured they are of but little use. Grain will be furnished at the market price, for which the money must be sent, and the greatest attention will be paid to the mares, but no responsibility for accidents or escapes.

Notes for Six Guineas the season, and for Ten Guineas to insure, will be expected with the mares.

JOHN HOOMES.

Bowling-Green, Feb. 1st, 1802. 1aw12w.

PEDIGREE.

I hereby certify, that STIRLING was bred by me, and was got by Volunteer, [one of the best sons of Eclipse] his dam Harriet by Highflyer, his grand dam by Young Cade; his great grand dam Childerkin by Second, out of the dam of Old Snap; she was got by Fox, her dam Gipsey, by Bay Bolton, grand dam by the Duke of Newcastle's Turk, Byerly Turk, Tafolet, Barb, Place's White Turk, out of a natural Barb mare.

THOMAS STIRLING.

The celebrated running Horse

Cormorant,

Will stand the ensuing season at the Bowling Green, to cover fifty Mares only, besides a part of his owner's at TEN POUNDS each, and One Dollar to the Groom. With this condition, if the money is paid by the 10th of August next, any mare failing to prove with foal, may go the next season, *gratis*; and should the death or removal of the horse prevent a colt then, the money shall be returned, provided the mare remains the property of the person who put her to horse. The sooner gentlemen engage their mares the better, as not a single one over the above number will be taken in. CORMORANT was a winner 19 times against the best horses in England, has been frequently advertised and a full account of his racing given: suffice it *now* to say, that he is in high health and condition; that a very great proportion of the mares covered by him last season are in foal, and those that failed [if any] may be sent again this season, *gratis*, if the owners of such who have not paid me, will do it by the 1st of May next: those that have paid are entitled. CORMORANT has been a capital racer, is a very beautiful horse, has more of the true Arabian blood than any horse in America, and his stock are remarkably handsome and active. If gentlemen prefer it, their mares may be covered at Five Guineas the season, without any condition.

JOHN HOOMES.

Bowling-Green, Feb. 1, 1802.

PEDIGREE.

"I do certify, that CORMORANT was bred by me, and got by Woodpecker; his dam Nettletop, by Squirril, his grandam by Bajazet; great grandam by Regulus; great, great grandam by Lonsdale's Arabian; his great, great, great grandam by Darley's Arabian; his great, great, great, great grandam by the Byerly Turk; his great, great, great, great, great grandam by the Tafolet Barb; his great, great, great, great, great, great grandam by Place's White Turk, out of a natural Barb mare.

"The above is so valuable a horse, both on account of his speed and blood [which is the best in England] that I am sorry he is about to leave the country.

[1aw3] "EGREMONT."

The celebrated running Horse

CLIFDEN,

Imported from England by Dr. William Thornton, one of the Commissioners of Washington,

WILL stand the ensuing season, which will commence the 10th of March, and expire the 10th of August, at the Laurel Meadows in Chesterfield, about five miles from Manchester, at Twenty-Five Dollars the season, (but Twenty Dollars will be received in full discharge thereof, if paid within the season) and Half a Dollar to the Groom. Good and extensive pasturage, and the board of boys sent with Mares GRATIS; but I will not be liable for escapes or accidents. Those who will their Mares fed, will be furnished with grain at the market price, in quantities as directed, for which the money must be sent. Notes will be expected with the Mares.

CLIFDEN is a horse of very fine form, inviting beauty, and uncommon strength; he is full fifteen and a half hands high, of a fine blood bay; his prodigious powers will be best known by exhibiting his performances. He is a very sure foal getter, and his colts are thought equal to any on the continent.

David Patteson.

March 10th, 1802.

CLIFDEN was bred by the Earl of Derby, and sold to Sir John Lade for 500 Guineas, untried; he is from the very best running stock in England, having descended on both sides from Old Matchem, which covered at 50 Guineas a mare for the nine last years of his life, and 25 mares by subscription. In 1792, at 5 years old, he won ten times, and was not equalled (Mr. Wilson's Buzzard excepted) in the years 1792, 3, 4 & 5, as appears by the Racing Calenders for those years.

eo5w; WM. THORNTON.

Sales at Vendue,

By PROSSER & MONCURE.

On Monday the 3d day of May next, (the day preceding the Richmond Races,) at 11 o'Clock, A. M. on the premises, viz:

ONE SQUARE, of four half Acre Lots, on one of which are erected, the most convenient and desirable BUILDINGS in this city—the present residence of the subscriber.

Five other Lots between the Bason and the River, severally improved, viz: A two story dwelling house, with stables, garden, and offices complete.

Another comfortable dwelling House; Stables, Garden and Offices, as above.

Another smaller detached dwelling house, with garden only.

A Store-House, now under rent for 150 dollars per annum; and the fifth, containing only a small stable for three horses, and carriage house.

With the view of affording a better estimate of this very valuable property, farther information may be gained upon application to the Auctioneers.

The terms of sale will be, one fifth paid down, or on a credit of 60 days; the balance in four equal semi annual instalments satisfactorily secured; on interest from the date, if not punctually paid.

Possession, and a clear legal title, will be given, to the entire accommodation of the parties concerned.

D. M. RANDOLPH.

Richmond, Feb. 12, 1802. eotds.

VIRGINIA:

In the High Court of Chancery.

BETWEEN

Thomas R. Rootes, Plaintiff.

AND

Samuel Gist, John Anderson, and William Fowke, executors of William Anderson, dec. executors of Samuel Temple, deceased, and Peter Lyons, Defendants.

THE defendants Samuel Gist, John Anderson, and William Fowke, who are out of this country, and against whom the plaintiff appears to have proceeded in the mode prescribed by law in such cases, not having entered their appearance, and given security to perform the decree, the court this 17th day of March, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and one, upon the motion of the plaintiff, doth take his bill for confessed as to those defendants and refer the accounts of their testators, administration and management of the estate of Joseph Smith, dec'd. to one of the commissioners of the court, to be by him examined, stated, settled, and to the court reported, with any matter specially stated, thought pertinent by himself, or required by the parties to be so stated.

(A Copy)

Teste,

Peter Tinsley, C. C.

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,

Richmond, March 17, 1802.

The parties concerned are desired to take notice, that I have appointed Monday the seventeenth day of May next, for carrying into effect the foregoing decretal order, upon which day their attendance is required at my Office, with their papers and accounts ready for examination.

William Hay, M. C.

SPORTS OF THE TURF!

NEW-MARKET.

In consequence of the elections in the different counties in this state coming on the 27th day of April, at which time the New-Market Races are advertised, and from a desire of many gentlemen of the turf also, I am compelled to alter the same to the third Wednesday in May, at which time they will certainly commence, agreeable to the former tenor, viz:

FIRST day, a Sweepstakes, by three year old colts and fillies, carrying each 86lbs. two mile heats, entrance One Hundred Dollars, half forfeit. This subscription will be kept open until the 15th day of April, and no longer. Entrance to be made by letter or personal application to the subscriber. Should more than six start, the entrance money of the second best will be returned.

Second day, a purse of 400 dollars will be run for, four mile heats, entrance 30 dollars. Weights as heretofore established.

Third day, a purse of 200 dollars will be run for, two mile heats, entrance 15 dollars.

And the fourth day, a Sweepstakes, by three and four years old colts and fillies, the former carrying 86lb. and the latter 100lb. two mile heats, entrance 100 dollars. This subscription will be closed the evening of the third day's race; and if five or more nags start, the entrance money of the second best will be returned.

Good stables and litter furnished for race horses GRATIS.

STIRLING GARY,
Keeper of the Course.

February 14, 1802.

THE Subscriber having taken the above Course for two years, has furnished himself with good beds, as well as stables, together with ostlers and servants of a proper description; also, liquors of a superior quality. He flatters himself from his experience, and a desire to please, in the above business, to give general and complete satisfaction.

STIRLING GARY.

KNOWSLEY,

The most elegant and high formed English Horse, 15 hands 3 inches high, a fine bay, 6 years old last May, in great perfection, and as to muscular strength and beauty not inferior to any horse in the state, which will be readily acknowledged by those who will take a fair and impartial examination of him, full of vigour, and entirely clear of blemish—will stand at my stable on *Sandy Point* the present season; and will cover Mares at SIX GUINEAS, which may be discharged by the payment of TWENTY DOLLARS on or before the 10th day of August next: TEN GUINEAS to insure a foal, and THREE by the Leap, with One Dollar to the Groom at the stable door for each Mare. Mares may be fed at the market price of grain, in manner and quantity directed by the proprietors: Servants will be boarded without charge, and pasturage supplied *gratis*, equal in extent and goodness (if not superior) to any in the commonwealth, and laid out in different apartments, so as to suit Mares in foal, those that have foals, and all others. Here gentlemen will find it greatly to their interest to avail themselves of such advantages, independent of the high consideration of raising horses from so fine a stock. This horse has cost me on landing in this country upwards of seven hundred pounds sterling, which can be seen by reference to papers in my hands; and even at this price it was with difficulty he could be obtained, for my agent, a gentleman of great veracity, writes me he could have sold him for 170 Guineas more than the original purchase, which evidently proves the high estimation he was in.

Pedigree, given by Lord Derby in the following words, viz. "I do hereby certify, "that the bay horse called KNOWS-"LEY, late the property of the Prince "of Wales, was bred by me. He was "got by Sir Peter Teazle, out of Capel-"la, and was six years old last May, and "no more.

(Signed) "DERBY. [Seal.]

"Knowsley, June 15, 1801."

CAPELLA was bred by general Parker, foaled in 1773, and got by Herod—See General Stud Book, page 40. Sir Peter Teazle was got by Highflyer, in 1784—See same book, page 182. Highflyer was got by Herod—See page 201—And so on he may be traced through a noble line of ancestors for ages past, without a single flaw in his genealogy, either on the male or female side.

This extraordinary horse ran often with great credit at two years old, and at three proved successful; and so continued until the last of the year 1800. In 1801 he was purchased for me, and sent to Virginia.—In 1798 he won a sweepstakes of 20 guineas each, for three year olds, 8 subscribers, once round the ground, beating Mr Pierce's b. c. by Walnut, Sir H.T. Vane's Puth forward, Sir H. Williamson's Stripling, Mr. Fletcher's g c. Camperdown, Mr. G. Crompton's c. Basto, and Lord A. Hambilton's b. g. by Spadille, out of Snow Drop. See Calendar for 1798. He also won the Members' Plate of 50 guineas for three and four year olds, beating Lord Derby's four year old colt by Diomed, five to one on Knowsley, who was then Mr. Field's property. See Calendar for 1798. He also won a sweepstake for three year olds, beating Mr. Garforth's b. c. by Spadille, and Lord A. Hamilton's b. c. by Spadille. See Calender for 1799.

In May, 1799, York. On Tuesday May 28, a sweepstakes of 20 guineas each, (7 subscribers) then the property of Mr. Walker, was won by Knowsley, beating Lord Fitzwilliam's ch. h. Wonder, five years old, Lord Hamilton's ch. h. by Walnut, Sir Thomas Gascoigne's Maid of the Mill, and John Robinson's b. c. Abraham Newland. On Thursday the 30th following, he also won the Stand Plate, of 50 guineas, for four year olds, beating Lord A. Hamilton's b. c. by Spadille, Mr. Garforth's mare Caroline, 6 years old, Lord Belhaven's ch. h. Master Robert; 6 years old, Mr Wentforth's Barnaby, and Mr. J. Anson's gr. h. Little Scot, 5 years old.—See Calender for 1799.

IN June, 1800, (Guildford) the Prince of Wales owned him, and won the King's Plate for 4 year olds, of 100 guineas—10 stone 4 lbs. four mile heats, and beat Lord Donegall's b. h. by Pot 8 o's.—See Calendar for 1800, page 35.

Winchester, July 8. His Majesty's Plate of 100 guineas was run for and won by Knowsley, beating Lord Donegall's b. h. by Pot 8 o's, 5 years old, and Sir F. Evelyn's, b. h. Asparagus, 5 years old, 6 to 4 on Knowsley.

Lewes, August 12, 1800. The King's Plate of 100 guineas, four mile heats, was one by Knowsley, beating Lord Donegall's ch. c. Flugleman; four to one on Knowsley. Thursday following he one a subscription of 10 guineas each, beating Mr. Durand's Bellesima, and Mr. Ladbroke's Humbug. See Calendar for 1800—78 & 79.

Litchfield, on Thursday September 9, he won the King's Plate of 100 guineas, three mile heats, for 5 year olds, carrying 8 stone 7lbs. beating Mr. Heming's b. h. Ploro, ten to one on Knowsley.

Notwithstanding these evidences of Knowsley's superior worth, yet it is my wish that gentlemen should be still further satisfied by a personal view of him; it is also my desire that those who are inclined to speak and act candidly, would visit me in the Spring, and take a ride over the pastures, that they may be satisfied that nothing here asserted is exaggerated.

WILLIAM LIGHTFOOT.

February 1, 1802.

N. B. I will not be answerable for involuntary escapes or accidents.

CASH

GIVEN FOR

TOBACCO,

AT the second house below the Eagle Tavern, by

John Richard, & Co.

Richmond, Nov. 19, 1801.

Robert & Allan Pollok & Co.

Are now receiving by the late arrivals from London, Liverpool, & Glasgow,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

DRY GOOD,

SUITED to the present and approaching Season, which they offer FOR SALE on moderate terms.

BUCHANAN & POLLOK,
Of Petersburg, and
ROBERT POLLOK & Co.
Of Manchester,

Are also now opening their Supplies of FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

Richmond, October 8, 1801.

Old Dare-Devil

STANDS at my house in Chesterfield county on Appomatox river, fifteen miles above Petersburg, ten from the court house, and will cover mares by the season at Thirty-Five Dollars, ten of which will be remitted, if paid by the 10th of August, when the season expires. Mares may be fed with grain at twenty-five cents per day, which must be paid before they are taken away.—It is needless to swell the advertisement with his pedigree and performance, as they have been so often ascertained heretofore—Undoubtedly he was as fleet a horse as any in England in his day—as to his blood, it is from the first crosses: that is, Herod and Eclipse. Dare Devil's get speaks for themselves, as they are the best racers on the continent, which was made manifest by their run last fall. They won at Richmond, Petersburg, New-Brunswick, Hick's-Ford, Norfolk, Warrington and Tarborough, besides at many other places. No responsibility for accidents.

THOMAS GOODE.

February 12, 1802.

N. B. One Dollar to the groom.

FOR SALE,

SHERRY WINE,

Of a superior quality, in quarter casks, for cash, or on 60 or 90 days credit, for approved Notes.

Pickett, Pollard & Johnston.

March 22, 1802.

Patent Balances.

THE patentee of this very useful invention (which unites the accuracy of scales to the conveniency of steelyards) has sent a few pair to the subscriber, for sale.

They are of different sizes, weighing from a quarter of a pound to one hundred, from one pound to three hundred, and from ten pounds to three thousand weight. They are found to answer all the purposes of weighing with the greatest precision; insomuch that they are used generally in Boston, not only by the merchants, but at the custom-house, and by all the public officers of the state of Massachusetts, their use being authorized by an act of that Legislature. From experiments made here they are found to be correct by the standard, which together with their convenience must give them a great preference to any thing of the kind now in use.

E. W. ROOTES.

March 8, 1802.

William Temple,

Has Imported by the latest arrivals from London & Liverpool,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

MERCHANDIZE,

Which he will dispose of low, by the PIECE or PACKAGE.

He has also just received the following Articles, for sale.

5 PIPES,
10 Hogsheads,
8 Qr. Casks,
} Genuine Old Port WINE.

3 Pipes Medeira Wine;
1 Hhd. Old Antigua Rum, 4th Proof;
10 Tierces London Porter;
20 Hhds. Sugar;
50 Bags Coffee;
700 Sacks Liverpool Salt.

Richmond, Nov. 30, 1801.